#### BUSINESS NOTICES.

GENIN'S STYLES OF STRAW HATS .-The season for Straw, Panaina, and other Summer Hais as proaches, and many strangers fro a the South and ease where are now making their purchases for the summer. To those, and the public generally, GENIS would say, that his styles of Sraw, Panaina, and other Summer Hais for get jetnen and children of both sexes, are already out, and that they include all the various modes expected to be in that they include and the various modes expected to be in his styles or and children of both semodes expected for that they include all the various modes expected as various or that they include all the various modes are all as various or voyue to Paris during the summer, as well as various or voyue to Paris during the summer, as well as various or voyue to Paris during the summer of the summe

WEESTER'S PICTURE. - Have you seen One of the best engravings of Daulel Webster? Though age has, in some daysee, witheren his cheek, yet that notice head is there. Such fine besds are scarce in any country, and where they do exist they should have a hai worthy to cover them. Were we about to present Mr. Webster, or any other great man and patriot with a hat, we should not step list the store of our neighbor. Now, 128 Faiton-st, and from his spendid assortment we doubt not that should make a selection that would render even men of no name or fame "the observed of all observers."

CHILDREN'S HATS .- LEARY & Co., Hatters, and leaders of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, 3, 6 and 5 Astor House, will offer this day a variety of new and beautiful styles of Children's Hats.

N. P. H. BARRETT & Co.-Children's

Reader! do you wish for an elegant and cheap carpet? Then immediately repair to 39 Bowers. Hiram Andrason's. where you will find all the heart can wish. English Three-ply Carpets, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s per yard; Ingrain Carpets, 5s, 6s; Rugs, 2s; Table Covers, \$2, etc.

SPRING CLOTHING .- Our select and excomprising all the latest style of garments of the day, and comprising all the latest style of garments of the day, and everything that is new and chaste in goods to be found in this or European markets. D. & J. DEVLIN.

33 and 35 John-st. cor. of Nassaulet.

NEW GOODS BY THE STEAMERS .- WO AFW GOODS BY THE STEAMERS.—Wo corner of Orchard, has been very busy during the past week; and also that he has received by the late Steamers, large invoices of new Spring Goods, among which are a choice selection of Dress Goods and Shawle, Sike, Pop. Bins, Barego Delanes, Printed Muslins, Silk and Line Goods, and all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Goods, which will be sold very cheep.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILES AND CRAPE Shawks —S Barker, 2: Grand at offers great inducements to purchasers in Silas, Shawls, and other Dress Goods. His stock comprises one of the choicest assert ments to be found in any store in the City, and will be sold less than the same pushty can be purchased in any other store, the entire stock of Silas will be sold at great bargains. Persons visiting the City will find every kind of goods wanted. Every article buthfully represented.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYING ES-TABLISHMENT—Office No. 3 John at New-York The proprietors of this establishment, whose Dylog and Finishing have been so long and favorably known to the community, are ready to receive orders for dylog and cleaning Bilk, Woolen, Cotton, Linen and Fancy Goods of every escription in the nest manner.

BARRETT NEPHEWS & Co.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AT RETAIL .-

5000 yards, seasoned, 5a per yard.
Tapestry Carpets at 9a per yard.
Three ply at 7a and 8a per yard.
Super lugrain at 4a and 5a per yard.
Bullet 18 Balliay & BROTHERS, 454 Pearl at. The great sale of 75,000 yards of

Ingrain Carpeting at 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s and 6s per vard, 3,000 yards Floor Oil Cobs at 3s and 4s per yard at Bleam Andreason's, 19 Bowers, autrats universal attention. This is the time for barrains 2,000 yards figured and plain Stair Carpeting, 2s, 5s, 4s and 5s per yard. Remember, 9) Bowers. STRAW BONNETS-SPRING STYLES.

Ladies, have you seen J. H. Harley's solendid assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Straw Bonnes? If not go by all mean, before you buy elsewhere. You will regel it if you do not. He has Boys and Men's Straw Hats, all of which he will sell at fair pires. Do not forget.

230 23Mh W. J. H. Harley, 40 Malden-lane.

BARGAINS IN STRAW GOODS, as cheap if not cheaper, then any wholesale or retail store is New-York A bandsome assurement of Ludies', Misses and Boys' Hata, of almost every kind, at YOUNG'S, 96 Bowery, at 2 2 m M W&S\* between Grand and Hester ats.

OCEANVILLE. -Gentlemen who wish for Villa Plots, within one bours distance from New-York, with the heat soil and finest situation, will do well to look at Occanville, on the sou h west shore of Staten faisand, four miles from Vanderbit's Landing, and five minutes walk from the dock at Cedar Grove Eighteen plots, of fom four to six acres each have been surveyed, and are offered for sale on liberal terms and at moderate prices. For full particulars, and to view the premises, apply to T. W. Strong, 98 Nassau-st.

Let those who read this, remember that at 98 Bowery, Hiram Andrason's Carpot store, is the establishment where Carpots and Oil Cloths can be bought ch-aper than at any other place in the Union.— Floor Oil Cloths, Se and as per yard; Ingrain Carpota, Sa, 4s, 5s, 6s per yard; Three-ply Carpots, 6s 5d to 9s.

HIGHLAND NURSERIES, NEWBURGH, N Y (late A J Downing & Co.)—The proprietors of this old and celebrated establishment, beg leave to inform Dealers and Planters of Trees, that their stock for Spring Planting is unusually large and fine, and consists of all the leading standard va-

in the least of all the leasting standard varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

In cultivation, both native or foreign, in the United States. For farther particulars see Catalogue, (a new edition, just issued) which will be furnished all past-oald applicants, or to general advertisements in the "Horitoriturist," Cultivator," and other horitoritural and agricultural perdicals of the country.

The facilities are such for reaching Newburgh, that persons can heave New-York nearly every hour in the day, front A M to 5 P. M. by either the Hadson River or New-York and Eric Raitronds, or steambouts in from two to three hours. Freight of goods paid to New-York.

A SAULE CO.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT .- For sale, a

CESTRABLE ANY ESTMENT.—FOR SAIC, Recall family Grocery, which the last year has done a business of twenty thousand dollars, without marketing, located in a very prominent part of the city. Rean moderate, Any person about engaging in the above branch, will find this an opening seltom offered. Further information, which will prove satisfactory, by addressing Groces, Chatham Square Post-Office.

LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE .- RICH-LOCKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE.—RICHALDS KINGSLAND, Wholesale Desier and Magnitucturer of
Locking-Glasses and Importer of Locking-Glass Plates,
38 Cortland-st. N. Y. has now in store a splendid assortment of Ormanentod, Plain Pler and Mantel Glasses.
Also an unusual large stock of Mahogany Frame Glasses,
suitable for the Western and Southern trade. Jobbers
and desiers in general will do well to call and exumhe this stock and prices previous to purchasing elsewhere,
as their facilities for manufacturing and importing their own
Plates enable them to sell lower than any other house in
this city.

N. B.—Merchants having orders to fill for California,
West Indica, or other markets, would do well to call.

HEAD-QUARTERS REMOVED .- KELTY A Franciscos's Wholesale and Retail Winnow Shades. Store, 191 Broadway.—Persons wanting Shades, Gitt and Shade Triomings, can find the best assortiment in the city, as above. Dealers supplied. No escond profits. All Shades warranted to stand any citimus. Some new patterns of Gold. Birds and Viowers that canaot be seen any other store. Prices lower than elsewhere. Call and satisfy yourselves.

THE FIRST OF MAY-The First of May approaches.

When beddings, fees, and reaches
Their noxious columns muster;
The rat too, then encroaches.
The moure, sly plunderer, poschos,
Putting ladies in a fuster.
But the magic Powder, Lyon,
Is the food that insects die on,
Mice and rats, too,
By thy pills, which we rely on,
Are allied to the last scion,
Without cats, too;
a22 6tDkitW\*
E. Lyon, 420 Broadway.

\$100,000 Worth Carpetings. Oil Clotha, &c., at the Wholesale Warorcoms of William McGronry, 136 William st., 3d door from Fulton-st, are now thrown open. The large stock of Carpeting, Oil Clotha &c., will be retailed chesp for eash. Those in want would do well to call early and examine the Carpetings.

17 imMonWed&Sat

HUTCHINGS' VEGETABLE DYSPERSIA BITTERS - The extraordinary cures that have been effected by this article, bave made it the most popular in sdiction of the day. Hundreds who have suffered for years, have been relieved and saved from a premature grave by using only a few boules. Its success has been wonderful, and for Dyspepata there is no medicine equal to it in the United States. Price per large bottle, 50 cents. Principal Depot at 122 Fulton st, and sold by all the principal Druggless.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY .- Dr. CHILTON'S new Magnete-Electric Machines will be found the most pleasant and effectual means of applying electricity for the cure of a great number of diseased conditions of the body, especially those arising from a decanged condition of the body, especially those arising from a decanged condition of the body, especially those arising from a decanged condition of the nervous system. They require no acids or other fluids to put them. In action, and are always ready for immediate use, For sale, with directions, at Dr. J. E. Chill'rox's Chemical Depot, S3 Chambers et.

COOKING STOVES FOR WINTER AND COOKING STOVES FOR WINTER AND SUMMER—A large assertment at the New York Stove Factory, wholesale and restail. Also The Bakers, for burning charcost, with or without botter holes; prices \$3 % and \$3, including pans. Summer Bakers and Furnaces for burning hard or soft soal or wood, warranted to bake—Patent Furnaces, for besting fair iroas. Summer Range, for burning hard coal, a new arisele. Cabine-maker's Stoves, a superior article. The ceinbrated Independent sir-tight Summer and Winter Cooking Stoves, warranted in all cases to bake. Stoves delivered free of charge—New hosselectors and others are invited to call and examine the Stock previous to making purchases. 333 Grandst, New York, opposite Essex Market.

123 48 W&S41

GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye will change red, light or gray hair to a brown or black the instant it is applied. No standing the akin, no disturbing the color, by weathing daily with soap and water, no dirt drying in the sun, no trouble, nor any pay taken if not eather than the property of the user. Dr. Fall's Gouracco's known emissioned as chemical philosopher is a guarantee that next to his Italian Medicated Soap the above is the ne plus citre of his leafant inventions. Found only at Dr. Gouracto's old esphilabed Laboratory, 67 Walker-st, near Broadway.

BARNUM's .- We are to have this afterpoon, the presentation of a new moral drams, entitles "A Noting Tale," by request. "The Se tous Family" will be repeated this evening. Two fine places they are

It is a fact, if you wish bargains in Finglish Three ply and Patent Tapestry Lograin Carpeting, Oli Clotha, Roys, Table Covers, Window Shares, &c you must go to the celebrated cheapest Carpet establishment in the United States, 98 Sowery, Himam Ashkason's. Hundreds secure bargains delly.

WINDOW SHADES .- The rapid approach will find a large assortment of Window Shades of every conceivable variety, cheap and good. A o, Paper Heng-ings, Cards, Tassels, &c &c a.8 its

IMPORTED CARPETS — PETERSON & HUMPHREY. 579 Broadway, corner White-st have just received per packet ship Corra Linn, as additional supply of rich and elegant Carpeting, new dealigns and extra quality. Also as invoice of Henderson's celebrated Brosseis Carpets, which are offered at the lowest post bise cash prices, and full 10 per cent less than any other store satisfactions and start goods.

Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists

THE NEW-YORK STOVE FACTORY .-THE NEW-YORK STOVE FACTORY.—
BICHOLAS L. CORT. Manufacturer and wholessie and retail dealer in Stoves. Stove Trimmings, The and Sheet Iron Bakers hard and charcoal Farnaces, &c. &c. invites the sirection of dealers and others to his size assortiment of articles in the above line, which will be sold at the lowest manufacturers prices. All Stoves warranted expresented Stoves delivered free of charge, at the old stand, 339 Grand-st opposite Essex Market, N. Y. 222 2.

FINE BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c .-Citizens and Strangers, who want really good articles of Boots, Shoes, Gaters, &c., Ladies and Children's wear lockeded, are invited to call ou JOHN L WATKINS, 114 Futurest, where they will find a large and siegant assortment of his own manufacture.

ELEGANT FURNITURE AT AUCTION .-ELEGANT FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—
We desire to call particular attention to the sale of elegant
rowwood and manogany furniture, superb Fishoforte,
made by Nunns & Clark, one Oneson Cabinet, entirely new,
mede to order; Royal Wilton Carpet, Curiains &r. Also,
valuable Paintings. Engravings, &c. Also, one family
Carrisge and Sisiab. Sale to take piece Till S DAY, April
28, at 10 o'clock at 31 Union-piece, corpor of Sixteendest
by Wes H. Franklin, Son & Co.
N. B.—The Carriage and Sisiab will be sold at 12 o'clock.
The Furniture will be delivered on Tuesday.

CABINET FURNITURE .- The undersigned good Furniture, at requeste to call and examine themselves. JOHN N. SAYRE, 78 Beckman at \$25.

To LET-Beautiful and convenient Offices and Rooms suitable for most purposes, and where a fine light is required, in Ocean Bank Building cor of Ful-ton and Greenwich sts. Apply to J. HOPPER, on the

The Carpet Bag, filled with the hu-

mor and wisdom of Mrs. Partington and articles frother talented writers, is for sale in this city by newspat dealers generally. It is a capital paper for the newspot to make money on, as it sells rapidly. ARTIFICIAL EYES -Just imported a large

iot of the finest and most beautiful French Artificial Eyes.
They can be inserted without the alighest pain or opera-tion and when properly adapted, will move and loss like the natural Eye. Apply to Dr JAMES W. POWELL, Ocultat, Aurisi, &c., 1, Warren-st. corner Broadway. albot W&M\*

HALL'S PALINGENESIA .- A certain cure for Dispepsis, Liver Compisint, Costveness, Dropsy, Rheun-stiam, Scrofislous humors, Piles, Bolts, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood. It has been used for many years, and has always proved efficacious in cradicating the most obstitute diseases. It is a pleasant and agreeable cordia! All persons who have used it prosounce it the heat medicine that can be procured. Made and sold by WM. SMITH HALL, sole proprietor. 158 Bowery.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS .-- We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Hocflard's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Archett, Philadelphia. In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspecial Disease of the Edders, and all diseases arising from a disordered atomach, their power is not excelled. If equaled, by any other known preparation, as the cures attest in many cases, after the most celebrated Physicians have falled. We can conscient our recommend this medicine as being what it is recently only the commend this medicine as being what it is recently and the commend of the medicine as being what it is recently and the commend of the medicine as being what it is recently and the commend of the medicine as being what it is recently and the commend of the medicine as the commendation of the commendation o entionally recommend this medicine as being what it is represented, and urge our readers, who are affilicied, to procure abottle, and they will be convinced of the truth we assert. For sale in this city by A. B. & D. Sanns, 100 Futtonst, C. H. Rino, 192 Broadway, and by the Droggists generally.

REMOVAL .- DR. LUTENER'S EAR INFIR-MARY, for the exclusive treatment of ear diseases, will be removed to S71 Broadway on the 1st of May. Deafoess, discharges from the external ear, and the various distressing noises in the head, removed in a short time without risk or pain. Consultation fee \$1. Unpaid letters refused offsee hours from 8 till 3. Patients from the country provided with comfortable board.

#### WASHINGTON.

Newspaper Organ at Washington. Correspondence of The Tribune.

There is some foundation for the report that Dr. FOOTE, of Buffalo, is to be associated in the Editorial conduct of The Republic. Nothing decisive has yet been arrived at however, and it is possible that the negotiations may fall through. His relations with the journal he has so long conducted and other pecuniary considerations may induce him to decline. Though a very able writer, t is not easy to perceive how he is to acquire any very enviable position by what may prove to be a brief connection with a Washington journal, already established, with a character more or fixed. It is not probable that he would alter the course it has heretofore pursued, or that he could give it more prominence as an organ. His connection with it, therefore, would be an unavoidable failure. It requires but a brief experience in Washington to convince one in any way connected with the Press, that the conduct of a National journal requires with transcendent abilities, the soundest discretion, and a thorough and liberal knowledge of the world. These are seldom acquired but by experience and observation at this theater of National affairs. Mr. RITCHIE was keen, sharp, and forcible, though not profound or discreet. The scope of his political and geographical education was the Virginia resolutions of '98 (which were so unmercifully annihilated by Mr. WEBSTER.) and the boundary lines of that blessed old State. Beyond Virginia he could not see even with spectacles. He came to Wash-ington an old provincial and he returned a pro-

The opposite fault is the difficulty with North Their nationality and liberality be comes so broad that they forget the section of the Union from which they emanated, in their entire and intense devotion to some other section. This evident treachery while it does not fail to secure the contempt of the section to which they belong, totally fails in securing the lasting respect or confidence of those to whom such court is paid.

The anomalous state of things which exists under our government, it is true renders the conduct of a National organ more difficult than in any other country in the world, but such an organ

can be conducted successfully even here. lapses in consequence of overworking himself at home, is better again and will undoubtedly rehis seat at his department within a few What may jokingly be said of another member of the Government may be truly said o him, that "he is the greatest workie the worked diligently through the greatest portion of bis illness, much to the annoyance of his able physician, D. Hall. Wouter von Twiller.

# Connecticut Election,

	CONGRESS		
I. Crustis. Chap Hartford	619	Cowles, F.X. 289 154	Walde, Opp. 5 924 1,835
Total		423 Scattering	7,758
New-Haven4. Middlesex1	133	Sect., F. S., 332 194	Ingersull Ope 4,988 2,338
Total	716	530	7,331
New-London	713	3,668 2,593	P. S.
Total	45]	6,261 Scattering	.216.
Litchfield	re1	Beers, P. S. 202 120	Saymour, Opp. 8,924 4,703
	466	7777	-

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
Charles H. Pond. Opp., 30,665 J. P. C. Matner, Opp., 30,666
Green Keedrick, H. Aig. 22,368 Roger H. Mins. Whap, 28,791
William Field, F. S. 2,556 Joseph W. White. 425
Scattering. 16
Scattering. 216
Scattering. 216

Scattering 216
TREASURER CONTROLLER.
Henry D. Smith. Opp. 23,860 Rufus G. Pinner Opp. 39,867
Thomas Cark. Why. 28,818 Seiah Strong, Whip. 29,868
Jesse J. Baidwin, F.S. 2,421 Walter Wood, F.S. 2,819
Scattering 217 Scattering 25

\* Including 154 votes returned from Chashire for Thomas Cars, undeshinely miscode for Mr. Male.

[ Including 154 votes returned from Chashire for Ruger H. Mills.

1. (conductly miscodes for Mr. Clark.

### NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 28.

FIRST OF MAY -Those of our subscribers about to change their residence will oblige us by leaving their addresses at the counting room

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European circulation, will be issued on TUESDAY MORN-ING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The America sails from Boston on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock

We notice that efforts are making to induce the Opposition to run Isaac P. WALBER of Wisconsin for the Presidency. Isasc is the candidate of the Land Reformers, and his election would be tantamoust to the triumph of their doctrines. They have a notion that the "Regular Democracy " will go in for the frightful idea that every man has a right to a place on God's earth to live on. We are afraid that the expectation is doomed to disappointment-Beside, if Walker gets the nomination what will become of Cass and Houston and other long-tried standard bearers of the party? It's hard to think of Cass being thrown overboard, especially as in the present state of the Western Rivers and Habors, it is doubtful where or whether le would ever come up again.

#### Resignation not Revolution.

The Tribune, in what he would find the Tribune, in what purports to be a reply to our artille of yeaterday—a reply which we shall not characterize argues that constitutioned constitutions can our be decided y the judicial tribunals. But this is a poor plea to be put at this stage of the proceedings. Wheat he question et came up before the length is well. first came up before the Benate, it was proposed by a democratic senator to suspend the operation of the act until a decision could be had from the proper court—the court of last resort; but that proposition was instantly voted down to the Whigs. What a piece of charitanny it is, then to excisin now—"Oh, you ought to have allowed the question to go to the Judiciary." Another democratic senator proposed that it should be submitted in a vote of the people; but this, too, was voted down by the Whigs. It was not in their plan to consult either the udges or the people; but to roso the measure through, at all hazards.

We stated vesterday in really to the Tribane, that when the Canal bill first came up in the Senate, it was proposed by democratic senators, to submit the question to the people or to the Judiciary, and that the Whigs opposed both propositions. The Tribane has no rejoinder to this. \*\*

If we had sease The Pool s paragraph of

If we had seen The Post's paragraph of

Friday, we should have answered it on Saturday, but it escaped our notice.

No such proposition as that mentioned above, namely, to refer the constitutionality of the bill to the Court of Appeals was made by a "Democratic" or any other Senator when it first came up in the Senate. At least we find none such reported in either the Albany Journal or the Atlas.

The bill came into the Senate on the 4th inst. On the 10th Mr. Dart moved to submit it to the people, and on the 16th again renewed that motion. It was lost; a bill proposing to create a State debt must, by the Constitution, go to the people; this was a bill of another kind, and subject to no such necessity.

-We have already said that we should have preferred to have the main question submitted. But such was not the view of the majority of the Legislature and we yielded to it. Had that course been decided on, however, a different bill from this would have been required.

So too Mr. Stanton moved on the 16th. to suspend the operation of the first twelve clauses of the bill until July 20, 1852, in order as he said to let the question go to the people. That motion was also very properly rejected; if the question were to go to the people it should have been in a more direct form, by a bill specially framed

for that purpose. And finally, on the very last day-after the twelve Senators had resigned and the revolutionary issue was forced upon the State-Mr. Crook, not one of the disorganizing clique, not a "Democrat" after the Post's pattern, offered an amendment providing for submitting the question to the Court of Appeals. Now, supposing that amendment necessary in order that the bill might be carried before that Courtwas that the time and was Mr. Crook the person to bring forward such a proposition? Why had not one of the Post's men offered it-as that journal erroneously presumes to say we did-at an earlier period of the struggle? If they wished to avoid disorganizing the Legislature, why did they not propose it when its consideration was possible? Why, when the vote was taken on it, only 19 Senators were found to be present, and even had it been adopted the bill could not have been passed.

But does the Post pretend that an unconstitutional law cannot be tested before the Court of Appeals without a special enact. ment? If it does, it must have some new light on the law which is not generally diffused among jurists and which it should lose no time in shedding abroad.

## The Disorganizers-The Canals,

To the Editor of the Tribune

In an editorial in this morning's Tribune, under the head "Who are the Revolutionists" you use terms which I am pleased to say are not habitual with you, and which tend to weaken rather than atrengthen your position. stance, "disorganizing minority-request Senators-this sophistry may pass with simpletons But let us attend to your reasoning upon the constitutionality of the Canal You say that cannot be a State debt which the State cannot under any circumstances be called upon to pay. Very true. Unfortunately for you, as the matter presents itself to me, the Canal, with its revenues, are the property of the State; and whenever the debt contemplated shall be paid, will be paid by the State with its own specified funds. That it is any less a debt on specified funds. That it is any less a debt on that account, I have yet to learn. I wish to anticipate my income, and borrow money, pledging the dividends of my Bank stock, the lender agreeing to take pay from the dividends of said Is it not plain that I involve myself in Thus, adopting debt to the amount I borrow your reasoning. I might encumber all my productive property and be free of debt, because the debt in view is not based on any credit. the productiveness of my property. not disposed to bluster away or kick up a but I think it necessary to write with candor, if we would favorably impress the reader, or make him a convert to our opinions. Tauru.

Mr. Truth, we pronounce your name a mistake, and don't believe you ever got it by any regular baptism. If you had

would have come nearer the mark, since you exhibit those graces in abundance, even in exuberance.

But look here a moment, and keep cool. The Canal revenues differ essentially from the general iscome or revenues of the State. They are dedicated exclusively to one purpose and cannot be put to any other. The Government receives them as a trust to be sacredly applied to the enlargement of the Erie and the completion of the Genesee and Black River Ca als, the work to be done according to the discretion of the Legislature, and paid for by those revenues. But suppose A & B, responsible parties, come forward and say we will do this work right off; instead of being twelve years or twenty years about it, we will do it in three or four, and we will take our pay out of these revenues as they come in. We ask for no other security whatever. We will do the work, and take your certificates that we have done it, and when the revenues come in you shall hard them over to us according to the Constitution until the work is paid for. The Legislature, exercising their constitutional discretion in the matter, accepts the proposition. That is simply what the Canal bill is intended to do.

- Now we say that this proposition does not involve the credit of the State a hair. It does not involve its income any further than is already done by the Constitution .-The Constitution makes a certain appropriation, and sets apart a certain fund, giving the Legislature discretionary power only as to the manner of applying it. The Canal bill says it shall be expended in a special manner; it merely anticipates the actual receipt of the fund, in order to the speedier and vastly more economical and profitable execution of the work to which it is appropriated.

Besides, the borrowing of money on the credit of funds set apart for a special purpose, is expressly recognized by the Constitution (Art. VII. §5,) as something altogether distinct from the contracting of a debt on behalf of the State.

Now perhaps Truth may apprehend that the case is not parallel to that in which he would himself be placed by pledging the income of his property. These revenues are already pledged by the Constitution. The egislature is the trustee charged with discretionary power as to their expenditure for this sole purpose. The proposed certificates entail no new obligation, create no new responsibility. If | ruth were entrusted with the discretionary expenditure of the income of a fund set apart to build a College for example and were to build the edifice in one year, on the credit of that fund, instead of ten years on its actual receipts, would be contract a debt against bimself by so doing? Here is a parallel which comes much nearer the fact and which we commend to his rumination.

No. next to the conduct of the Disorganizers, which the people are called on to brand with condemnation, the real question, after all, is-Shall the Canals be enlarged? The Opposition leaders mean that they shall not-not because they care so much about the matter themselves, as because they are still under the illusion that the citizens of this State are opposed to its long tried and triumphant system of internal improvements. They think that by sailing on that tack they may get control of the State .-On the part of the Whigs there has been no wish to make this a party issue. They supposed that it was a matter so intimately connected with the glory and prosperity of New-York, that all men of all parties, except a few whose private interests were otherwise, would go for it. But that, it seems, was not the case. The Opposition, despoiring of carrying the State by any regular means, seized upon this. To accomplish their design, they have stopped at nothing. They have disorganized the Legislature, and trampled on the principle that the majority shall rule. This they have done in the desperate hope that the people will sanction their proceedings .-Men of the Central Districts! What say you? Shall the Canal be enlarged now, or shall it be left to decay under the competition of the Railroads ? Shall the revenues of the State be raised from its publie works or by taxation ?

The Currency-Benking System in New England.

An esteemed friend in one of the New-England States, sends us the following article. As it is opposed to the view which The Tribune has uniformly taken upon the subject, we add a few brief comments:

"We recently glanced at an article in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine upon "the currency of New England and the Suffolk Bank System." The writer is a citizen of Maine and assails the system on the ground of its restrictive operation upon the circulation of the Banks of that State.

"The 'Suffolk Bank System,' we need hardly say, is a plan by which all, or nearly all, the country banks of New-England are forced to redeem their bills in Boston. In an aggregate of over three hundred interior banks there are not half a dozen which do not redeem in Boston. "The working of the system is necessarily

vicious, for it was established upon a vicious principle; the original object being to check the circulation of the country banks. "The banks of Boston set the Suffolk Bank in

motion for the express purpose of taking up the country bank notes and sending them bome for specie, designing thereby to accomplish two objects : let, to create a vacuum which could be filled with their own notes, and 2d, to force the country banks to redeem their issues at Boston.

"Both objects were purely selfish and had noth ing to do with the soundness of the currency, or any other public consideration whatever. The motive was that which always governs all corsigned yourself Modesty or Civility you porations; that of naked, unadultorated self in-

terest. The design thus originating in the desire of profit, has been accomplished. The circulation of the country banks are restricted and they do redeem in Boston; while the issues of the city banks are swollen, and the Suffolk Bank makes

the fattest dividends of any bank in State-st. " As to the interest of the country Banks or the city Banks, we do not care a fig which way the scale turns. But we do feel a natural solicitude to see the most beneficent results possible flow from these institutions, which, for good or evil, have been made by our State Legislatures the fountains of that most important agency and element of national prosperity—the Currency.

The great objection to the " Suffolk System" is, that it changes the entire character of the country Banks as fountains of circulation. Our Banking system presumes the Banks to be the cources which supply the circulating medium of the community. And when they redeem their bills at home, they are But when they change the point of redemption to the commercial centers, they become merely venders of bills of exchange. This is most forcibly illustrated in the operations of the Suffolk Bank. This Bank being the point of redemption for the Banks of New. England, the country bank bills rush there in the capacity of bills of exchange as fast as they are ssued. The operations of the Suffolk Bank disclose the remarkable fact that all the bills of the country Banks of New-England pass over her counter once in every five or six weeks. The circulation of the Banks of New-England (out of Boston) averages less than twenty-five millions, while the average monthly redemption of the Suffolk falls but little short of twenty millions.

"Bank bills that are redeemed in this rapid manner fulfil none of the functions of currency, properly speaking; they perform the office mere ly of bills of exchange. The effect of the Suffolk system is therefore to rob the Banking Institutions of the several New England States lof the very quality which their charters presume to constitute their distinctive character. It destroys the ability of the Banks to discharge the duty they were primarily and principally created to fulfil. Under it they cease to furnish a currency for the community, but instead, furnish sight bills of exchange for traders and money dealers.

"Taking this view of the case, we might hesitate to complain that the specie basis of the coun. try banks redeeming in Boston is so small as it is -for the operation of furnishing exchange really requires no specie whatever at the point of issue -and thus the two millions of coin held by the country banks in New England is a reserve wholly useless, and subtracts just so much from the available currency of the community. But, on the other hand, when we view the Banks in their true capacity, as furnishers of the circulating medium, we must object entirely to the aspect they present, in their supply of specie compared with The country banks of New heir bill circulation. England, with less than two millions of coin, have an average of circulation of near twenty-five millions. As a basis of a paper currency of this amount, the total inadequacy of this coin reserve is manifest to every one.

"Now, we contend that a reform is necessary. The hybrid character of the Banking operations of the institutions referred to should be changed. There should be a distinction made between their exchange operations and their office as furnishers of currency. The State that charters a Bank is in some sense responsible for the character of the bills of that Bank, and while those bills profess to represent specie, they should rest on an adequate specie basis. Its exchange operations are between the Bank and its customers. But the mingled character of the bank bill, as a representative of coin, and as a bill of exchange, should be avoided as far as possible.

"This reform cannot be effected under any Suffolk Bank System in New England or in New York. On the contrary, this system is a princi. pal obstacle in its way. As things now stand, the currency of New England, so far as it is furnished by the country banks, rests on faith. It should rest on coin. The security for its prompt redemption in specie lies entirely with the Boston Banks, who hold no more specie than they need for their own use. It stands exclusively on their idelity and their ability; in both of which attrib utes, we are glad to say, they are well endowed But no State is mindful of its dignity or true to its just responsibilities, which permits the banking institutions of its creation, and partaking of its own independent standing and character, to voluntarily transfer the keeping of their faith and bonor to any set of banks or bankers anywhere, however high their r putation for probity and responsibility.

"It is not a fitting spectacle that the Banks of Vermont should show a circulation of over a million and a half, on a paltry coin basis of ninety thousand dollars. Or that Maine with a quarter of a million of specie, should have bank notes in circulation to the amount of two and a half or three millions, and that Rhode Island should show an inverted pyramid of three and a balf millions of circulation resting on less than three hundred thousand dollars of specie, - Connecticut and New Hampshire standing but little better. "Now, there is no difficulty in effecting this re

form, and by it, accomplishing their great objects In the first place, it would force the Banks to resume their natural and proper functions of redeem ing their issues at home and nowhere else; 2d it would establish that currency upon an adequate specie basis, and render it independent of the supply of specie at the commercial senters' and maki g every bank its own keeper; and 3d' it would do what is of wast consequence, (and what Suffolk systems are nothing but ingenious contrivances to counteract,) that is, swell the channels of bank circulation until the actual wants of every community in which they are established were supplied.

"Let but the Legislatures of New-England, or of any State in New-England, pass a law com pelling their Banks to keep an average weekly supply of soin, equal to one third of their bills in reulation, and this reform is effected, and the Suffolk Bank system overthrown. Some tempoporary legislation to counteract the dying efforts of the allied City Banks would probably be requisite to sustain the country banks, but with this, and the simple stipulation mentioned, the work would be done. For no Bank could keep such a reserve of coin at home and redeem its issues elsewhere .-And yet it could keep this supply and bank with ordinary profit.

"Such an arrangement is dictated by every sentiment of State pride, and every enlarged view of the true office of Banking institutions .-If we are to have a paper circulation, let us have it established upon a firm basis. When reforms in our standard come, it will be time to look far. ther. But gold and silver are the universally recognized standards yet, and to them we must refer the paper issues of the Banks. And now, while they are flourishing and healthy, and the golden stream daily pours in upon us from our Pacific shores, is a proper time to enact those reforms in our currency, which a wise forecast dictates. In all the legislation upon Banks and Banking on the part of our State Legislatures, with which we are familiar, there has been no direct coming to the point of insisting upon a fixed proportion of specie to the bill circulation. And this, we believe, is wanted, to insure a sound and an abundant paper currency. We are satisfied that the stability of such a currency requires a determinate and inflexible specie basis. Exactly what it shall be, we do not pretend to say We have indicated what we consider near the true mark. With one dollar of specie in the vaults of all our Banks to every three of circula. tion, we believe they would be ready to meet any ordinary revulsion. But situated as many of them now are in this State and in New. England, though they may be safe enough in their ordinary operations, they are in no condition at all to withstand a financial storm.

"The arrangement would operate prejudicially nowhere except among the money changers, who make their profits out of the existing state of things. The Banks would still furnish all the required exchange on the commercial centers, and as now, make money out of it. But they could not, as they ought not, use their bills of circulation for bills of exchange. Their reserves of coin would be kept solely for the basis of the circula tion, and not, as now, for a mere show of support to their bills of exchange, which need no such support: and thus the specie of the Country Banks, which now lies as a dead weight at home while they systematically redeem their issues away, would be made active and constitute a vital ele. ment in their operations.

"That it would be no bardship at all for the New-England Banks to keep one dollar in specie for every three in circulation, instead of u now, keeping not one in ten, is manifest from the amount of available funds which the Banks that redeem in Boston are compelled to keep there to redeem their issues. We have not at hand any other returns but these of the State of Maine, but they are just as good for our purpose, by way of example, as more. These show that the funds held by the Banks of Maine, in Boston and at home, for the redemption of their notes, for a se. ries of vears, average over fifty per cent, of their circulation. These funds could be converted into specie without an effort. Indeed they are reckened and counted on as specie funds. "But the chief advantage to flow from the pro

posed reform will result from an augmentation of the circulation. The bills of the Country Banks will remain in the channels of circulation whea they cease to fulfil the functions of exchange on the commercial center. Nominally the circult tion of New-England is not now deficient. But when we consider that it is all redcemed every five weeks in Boston, we see at once that a vast proportion of what purports to be currency is really nothing but exchange, in the shape of packages of bank notes, on the wing from banks and traders in the country to banks and bankers in Boston --We have no data by which to form an accurate estimate of what the actual money circulation of New England is, but under the Suffolk system it may be doubted if it is any greater than it would be if it were nothing but gold and silver. But with this system of City redemption overthrown, and a solid specie basis and home redemption substituted, it is inevitable that the currency over that district of country, in which the Suifolk system operates, would be greatly enlarged, and that this enlargement would be very sensibly felt in stimulating lating every dormant resource, and promoting the growth of every branch of industry therein." -Now we are ready to agree with our

friend that there are evils connected with the system he so ably decries, but we are by no means convinced that his remedy would essentially improve the matter. The trouble is more radical than his diagnosis recognizes. He thinks that bank notes ought not to serve as bills of exchange. That means, when reduced out of technical into ordinary language, that no paper currency should possess a uniform value at different places. The merchant at Burlington should not be able to remit to Boston the notes of his own bankand the merchant at Boston should pay a shave on the notes from a distance which he takes in the course of his business. We must say this is not our opinion. We hold it to be essential to a good currency that it should be of the same value at all places. That is why the old United States Bank furnished the best currency we ever had; its notes were at par all over the Union. Bills of exchange may be preferable for greater security in remitting, as if they are lost the finder cannot dispose of them as easily as he could of bank notes, but if the latter can be used equally well for the same purpose, minus the greater danger from loss-why so much the better. The people are better accommodated by it, which is the main thing. That so much of the currency of New-England is used for remittances to Boston only proves the great amount of the business between the States and the capital. If those remittances were not made in this form they must be in another, and the only difference would be that the banks would make ! profit on selling exchange which they now have to get along without. And yet we do not understand that they lose money If there are not enough of them to furnish circulation, it is a pity, and more ought be made; but none should be made issue notes for distant circulation and for the special purpose of encouraging the business of shaving uncurrent money. Nor do we admit the reasoning of our friend on the specie basis to be altogether valid. But the consideration of that subject would lead us too far, and we forbear.

-Our correspondent may offset the above remarks by a much more authoritative expression of opinion on the otherside. The Legislature of this State has lately passed a law taking substantially his view of the matter, and preventing any attempt to apply the Suffolk system for the production of a uniform currency in this State.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y .- The flourishing village of Tarrytown, Westchester County, is undergoing rapid improvements, and is one of the most at tractive localities in our State. A correspondent sends us an account of the present condition and prospects of the village, from which we gather some interesting items. Since the opening of the Hudson River Railroad, an unusual number of buildings have been erected, in some instances at a cost of \$8,000 to \$40,000. The present population is about 2,000. There are five churches different denominations, one of which is ball of materials brought from Holland. The Cemetery contains twenty acres, and is handsomely laid out The facilities for education are not surpassed by any place of the size in the State. In natural by captery there is much to attract assesses, and scenery there is much to attract attention and the residences of Washington Irving, Pauling, Commodore Perry, and other distinguished cha-racters constitute a show of "lions" not boasted by many similar localities. Tarrytown will be a pleasant place of Summer resort.